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SOVIET ABSTRACTS BIOLOGY

SECTION G - ZOOPARASITOLOGY

Book No. 22, 1958

Abstracts 99530 thru 99679

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SELECTED TRANSLATIONS OF
ABSTRACTS IN REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL - BIOLOGIYA, No. 22, 1958

This report consists of complete translations of the Russian-language abstracts of articles, which were originally published in the Sino-Soviet bloc and in Yugoslavia.

The subject classification system used in the Russian-language abstracts has been followed in this publication.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99530

Author : Stammer, H. J.
Inst : Not given
Title : Some Notions Concerning Phylogenetic Principles in Parasitology and Evolution of Parasites

Orig Pub : Zool. Anz., 1957, 159, No 11-12, 255-267

Abstract : Taking invertebrates as an example, the author shows that parallel evolution of parasites and their hosts occurs only in individual concrete cases to which the following rules apply: 1) related parasites are found on related hosts; 2) more specialized parasites in a given group are encountered on hosts which are phylogenetically younger. The author ascribes great importance to parasitology in the study of evolution of the animal kingdom. -- S. S. Shul'man

Card 1/1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99531

Author : Gottschalk, C.
Inst : Not given
Title : Amoebosporidia. A Comparative Analysis of Their Cycles of Development from the Viewpoint of Their Systematic Position in the Animal Kingdom

Orig Pub : Z. wiss. Zool., 1957, 160, No 1-2, 1-38

Abstract : The life cycles of Mesozoa and Amoebosporidia (Cnidosporidia, Haplosporidia) are being examined. The following similarities are common to both of the enumerated groups: the existence of the plasmodial stage in Plasmodiogenea (Mesozoa Orthonectida) on one hand and in Myxosporidia on the other; in both groups the multicellular stages are formed endogenetically in plasmodia, which is not met with anywhere else in the animal kingdom; in these multi-

Card 1/2

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Abs : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99531

cellular formations, viz. spores of Amoebosporidia and sexual individuals of Mesozoa, a sexual process takes place. The above-mentioned characteristics demonstrate the affinity of Amoebosporidia and Mesozoa. Plasmodiogenea (Mesozoa Orthonectida) are considered a junction group from which Rhombozoa (Dicyemida), Myxosporidia, Actinomyxidida and Haplosporidia originate independently from each other. The origin of Microsporidia is not quite clear. -- I. B. Raykov

Card 2/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99536

Author : Shul'man, S. S.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Lake and River Fish *

Title : Data on the Parasitic Fauna of Lampreys of the Baltic and White Sea Basins.

Orig Pub : Izv.Vses.n.-i.in-ta oz.i rechn.rybn.kh-va, 1957,42,287-303

Abstract : The parasitic fauna of lampreys (*Lampetra fluviatilis*, *L. planeri*, *L. japonica* and *Caspiomyzon wagneri*) in the investigated basins consists of 22 species and is characterized by paucity as well as by the small number of specific forms which consist of only three: *Bartonella pavlovskii*, *Diplostomulum petromyzontis*, *Cucullanus stelmioides*). A series of species common for *Petromyzontidea* and salmon was noted.--O. N. Bauer.

*Economy.

Card 1/1

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99537

Author : Gusev, A.V.

Inst : Institute of Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences *

Title : Parasitological Investigation of Some Deep-Sea Fish in the Pacific Ocean.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta okeanol.AN.SSSR, 1958,27,362-366

Abstract : Parasitological investigation of the following five species of deep-sea (in depths of 800-7,000 m) fish, viz., Cyclothone microdon, Gonostoma witjasi, Lampanictus nanochir laticauda, Chauliodes sp. (bathypelagic) and Macrurus aerokpis (bottom-bathypelagic species), was made during the 20th cruise of the expedition vessel "Vityaz'" (28 April-14 June 1955) in the areas east of the northern part of Kurile trench, east of the Sangarskiy strait, in the Japanese trench, in the western sections of the aleutian trench, and west of the island

* of the USSR

Card 1/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99537

of Attu. The representatives of the 1st group proved to be parasite free with the exception of one specimen of Gonostoma in which one specimen of the little crab Lernaenicus sp. was found. Eight species of parasites were discovered in the Macrurus, of which two were larvae of Tetrarhynchidae and Anisakis, identical with those found in Theragra chalcogramma and Pleurogrammus monopterygius, caught in the coastal waters of Kamchatka. The difference in the infectivity of these fish is explained by the difference in their ecology, primarily in their diet and not in the depth of their habitation.

Card 2/2

USSR

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- Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99538
- Author : Chiaberashvili, Ye A.
- Inst : Georgian Zootechnical Veterinary Institute
- Title : On the Study of the Parasitofauna of Some Species of Fresh Water Fish of the Georgian SSR.
- Orig Pub : V sb. :Materialy 13-y Nauchn.konferentsii (Gruz.zootekhn. vet.in-t) Part 2. Tbilisi, 1957, 45-50.
- Abstract : 103 species of parasites were registered in autopsies of 2,000 fish of 54 species from rivers and lakes of western and eastern Georgia (97 species observed for the 1st time in the reservoirs of Georgia), viz., 11 species of Myxosporidia, one species of Microsporidia, two species of Infusoria, 30 species of monogenetic and 18 species of digenetic Trematoda, 9 species of Cestoda, 15 species of Nematoda, 8 species of Acanthocephala, three species of leeches, 1 species of mollusks and 5 species of parasitic crawfish. A list of parasites according to hosts is given.

Card 1/1

USSR

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- Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99539
- Author : Kudryavtseva, Ye.S
- Inst : Leningrad Society of Naturalists.
- Title : Dependence of the Parasitic Fauna of Fish of the River Sukhona Upon Changes in the Hydrological and Geomorphological Conditions.
- Orig Pub : Tr. Leningr.o-va yestestvoispyt., 1957, 73, No.4, 193-197
- Abstract : The river Sukhona was divided into 4 sections from each of which 15 specimens of each species of fish were autopsied. The number of species of parasites in the upper two sections was 71 and 70, in the middle 56, and in the lower 49. The decrease of the number of parasites downstream is accounted for, basically, by a decrease of ectoparasites and parasites with a direct development. It is particularly marked in the roach and in the ide. The

Card 1/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99539

intensity and the extent of infestation by various species of parasites also decreases from the source to the estuary. The decrease of the infestation of the fish downstream is associated with the disappearance of extensive flood lands, the increase of the current, and the occurrence of stony bottoms less favorable for the development of parasites. Only invasion by *Rhabdochona denudata* increases with the increase of the speed of the current. --
I. B. Raykov.

Card 2/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99540

Author : Bauer, O.N.

Inst : Leningrad Society of Naturalists.

Title : Parasitic Fauna of the Young of Salmon (*Salmosalar*) During Early Stages of Its Development.

Orig Pub : Tr.Leningr.o-va yestestvoispyt. 1957, 73, No.4, 159-163

Abstract : The parasitic fauna of the young of salmon (from 2-3½ months, from 27-41 mm long) bred in floating nurseries in the river Narva near the areas of the natural spawning grounds of the salmon, was investigated. Autopsies were performed, beginning from the 10th day following the stocking of the young fish in the nurseries for a period of 2 months and 1 days. 9 species of parasites were registered, viz., *Trichodina megamicronucleata*, *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, *Chilodonella cyprini*, *Gyrodactylus* sp., *Bucephalus polymorphus*, *Diplostomulum*

Card 1/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99540

spathaceum, Argulus foliaceus and glochidia of Anodonta sp. and Unio sp. The number of parasitic species and the intensity of invasion by various species increases markedly with the age of the young fish. In the 2-months-old young only Trichodina, glochidia of Anodonta and crawfish were found. In 2½ months-old young I. multifiliis, D. spathaceum and glochidia Unio are added to that list. The young fish at the age of 3-3½ months already have the whole described collection of parasites.--I. B. Raykov

Card 2/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99541

Author : Petrushevskiy, G.K.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Lake and River *

Title : Parasitic Fauna of Clupeidae of the Black Sea

Orig Pub : Izv.Vses.n.i.in-ta oz.i rechn.rybn.kh-va,1957,42,304-314

Abstract : The parasitic fauna of Alosa kesseleri pontica, A. brashnikovi meotica, A.caspia nordmanni and A.c.tanaica was investigated in the sea as well as during the period of spawning migrations. A decrease of infestation with marine parasites during the river period was noted. The parasitic fauna of the Black Sea and Caspian herring was compared. Only 4 common parasites were present, viz., Mitraspora caspialosae, Mazocraes alosae, Diplostomulum spathaceum and Proteocephalus sp. In the Caspian herring, fresh and salt-water nonspecific species predominate, and in the Black Sea herring, marine ones, among which is a

* Fish Economy.

Card 1/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99541

series characteristic for the family of Clupeidae. The variations in the parasitic fauna are explained by the differences in the history of the reservoirs and in the ecological conditions.--O.N.Bauer

Card 2/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99542

Author : Kazadayev, V.I.

Inst : Bashkir Agricultural Institute

Title : Parasitic Infestation of the Tench with Parasites in Relation to the Age of the Host and the Seasons of the Year

Orig Pub : Tr.Bashkiisk.s.-kh.in-ta,1957,8,No 2,301-312.

Abstract : Tenches from 2 reservoirs of the Bashkir ASSR were investigated during the summer and winter. An increase of infestation of the tench up to the age of 6 years was noted. Older fish were not investigated. The greatest infestation of the tenches was observed during the summer. The intensity of infestation decreased markedly towards the fall and it was only slightly lower in the winter than during the fall.--O.M.Bauer.

Card 1/1

GDR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99543
Author : Scheer, D.
Inst : Not given
Title : Species of Fish Parasites of the Genus Dermocystidium.
Orig Pub : Z.Fischerei, 1957, 6, No.1-7,127-134
Abstract : The description and a brief characteristic of 8 species of parasites of genus Dermocystidium of amphibians, mollusks and fish is given. A table for determination of European species of parasites of the genus Dermocystidium of fish, information on the specificity of the parasite to the host, the areas of localization of the parasites and their harmful action upon the organism of the host are provided.--A.I.Kanayev.

Card 1/1

China

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99544
Author : Ch'en Ch'i-liu
Inst : Not given
Title : Parasitic Protozoa of 4 Species of Chinese Pond Fish, viz., White Amur, Ctenopharyngodon idellus, Black Amur, Mylopharyngodon piceus, Aristhiethys nobillis and Hypophthalmichthys molitrix.II. Parasitic *
Orig Pub : Shui-sheng sheng-wu-hsueh chi-k'an, Acta hydrobiol. sinica, 1956, No.1,19-42
Abstract : In 184 specimens of Mylopharyngodon piceus, 16 species of parasitic protozoa (with the exclusion of Myxosporidia) were found, among them 5 new ones, viz., Trypanosoma mylopharingodoni, Eimeria mylopharingdoni, E. Intestinalis, Glugea intestinalis and Trichodina nasi.

* Protozoa of Black Amur Mylopharyngodon piceus.

Card 1/1

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99545

Author : Zhelubovskaya, N.Yu.

Inst : Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute im.A.I.Gertsen.

Title : Investigations of the Syamozero Expedition of the Chair of Zoology of 1955. Parasitic Fauna of the Gastro Intestinal Tract of the Ruff in Lake Syamozero

Orig Pub : Uch.zap.Leningr.gos.ped.in-ta im.A.I.Gertsena, 1958, 143, 394-399.

Abstract : 25 ruffs from Lake Syamozero (Karelian ASSR) were investigated. Intestinal parasites were found in 13 fish. These were Camallanus truncatus, Acanthocephalus lucii, Raphidascaris acus and pleurocercoides Diphyllbothrium latum. In all, 12 species of parasites were found in the ruffs of Syamozero. Remark of the reviewer: Assignment of pleurocercoides D. latum to parasites of the gastrointestinal tract is incorrect. The title of the article is inappropriate.--O.N.Bauer.

Card 1/1

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99546

Author : Smirnov, K.V.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Lake and River *

Title : On the Parasitic Fauna of the Charkhal Herring (Clupeonella delicatula tsharchalensis) and Some Other Fish of Lake Charkhal.

Orig Pub : Izv.vses.n.-i.in-ta oz.i rechn.rybn.kh-va, 1957, 42, 322-333.

Abstract : No abstract.

* Fish Economy

Card 1/1

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99548
Author : Pertushevskiy, G.K.
Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Lake and River *
Title : On the Parasites of Sprats (Salaka).
Orig Pub : Izv.vses.n.-i.in-ta oz.i rechn.rybn. kh-va, 1957, 42, 332
Abstract : No abstract

* Fish Economy

Card 1/1

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99550
Author : Molodovskiy, A.V.
Inst : Not given
Title : On the Problem of Transfer of Fleas of Rodents by Birds.
Orig Pub : Zool.zh., 1957, 36, No. 10, 1577-1580
Abstract : Experiments were carried out in the spring of 1935 in the Ispul'skiy rayon of the Gur'yevskaya oblast (semidesert zone). 10 fleas (*Oropsylla ilovaiskii* and *Ceratophyllus laeviceps*) were released on the most common birds of that rayon (all adults), viz., *Oenanthe isabellina* (11 specimens), sand-martens (7) and gray larks *Calandrella piscoletta* (9) caught in nests and marked with rings. The fleas were first stained with fluorescein. The freed birds were submitted to investigation. The maximal periods of persistence of fleas in the featherings of the various birds were: in the sand-martens up to 25-40 minutes, in

Card 1/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99550

the gray larks up to 1 hour and 30 min. to 2 hours 8 min, and in the *Oenanthe isabellina* up to 2½ hours to 3 hours. Birds receiving fleas from rodents may apparently transfer them for a distance of 30-160 km (for the longest distance, *O. isabellina*).

Card 2/2

Poland

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99553

Author : Zembrzuski, K.

Inst : Not given

Title : Mass Investigation of the Parasitic Fauna of the Intestinal Tract of Man in Poland in 1955.

Orig Pub : Wiadom.parazytol., 1957,3,No.6,575-586.

Abstract : After investigation of 40,678 men from various districts of Poland the following parasites were registered: armed tapeworm (*Taenia solium*), unarmed tapeworm (*Taenia saginata*) and dwarf tapeworm (*Hymenolepis nana*), ascarides, whipworm (*Trichuris trichiura*), *Oxyuria* and *Lamblia*.

Card 1/1

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99555
Author : Andreyev, M.F.
Inst : Military Medical Academy
Title : Analysis of the Clinical Significance of Intestinal
Protozoa Isolated in Patients with Chronic Dysentery.
Orig Pub : Voen.-med.Akad., 1957, 72, 96-118.
Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99559
Author : Karpov, S.P.
Inst : Not given
Title : Summary of the Study of Endemic Infections in Western
Siberia.
Orig Pub : Zh.mikrobiol., epidemiol.i immunobion., 1957, No.10, 14-19
Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

Poland / Zooparasitology. Parasitic Worms. Helminths of Plants. G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, No 99565

Author : Bienkowska-Witkowska, T.

Inst : Not given

Title : Observations on the Fauna and Ecology of the Nematodes of Various Agricultural Crops.

Orig Pub : Ekol. Polska., 1957, B3, 217-218.

Abstract : The qualitative and quantitative composition of the fauna of nematodes of five crops, viz., potatoes, winter wheat, red clover, sugar beets and turnips was studied. 88 species were found. The average number of individual nematodes per 1cm^3 of soil and the number of species according to various crops was given. The dependence of the spread of nematodes upon a series of ecological factors (feed, species of the plant, temperature, humidity and p^H of the soil) is pointed out.--Ye.L.Krall'.

Card 1/1

Poland

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99567

Author : Witkowski, T.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Vertical Distribution of Nematodes/h *

Orig Pub : Ekol. polska, 1957, B3, No.3, 219-221.

Abstract : The qualitative and quantitative composition and the seasonal variations of nematodes at four various levels were investigated in potatoes, spring and winter wheat. 98 species were established.

* Three Various Agricultural Crops.

Card 1/1

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99571
Author : Myuge, S.G.
Inst : Not given
Title : On the Physiological Specificity of the *Ditylenchus allii* Nematode
Orig Pub : Zool. zh., 1957, 36, No 4, 620-662
Abstract : It was established experimentally that *Ditylenchus allii* secretes an amylase (the quantity of amylase secreted by 1 nematode during 1 hour can hydrolyse 0.4% of starch), a proteopectinase and a proteolytic enzyme (its quantity from 1 nematode is equivalent to 0.1% of trypsin per hour).

Card 1/1

Poland

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99576
Author : Kubacka, M.
Inst : Institute of Sugar-Beet Industry of Poland
Title : Preliminary Report on the Fight Against the Sugar-Beet Nematode.
Orig Pub : Gaz.cukrown., 1957, No. 59, No. 10, 280.
Abstract : Investigations of the Institute of the Sugar-Beet Industry of Poland demonstrated that chemical methods of combatting the larvae of the sugar-beet nematodes (chlorpicrin, carbon disulfide, quicklime, ammonia, chloride of lime, paradichlorobenzol) failed to produce positive results. Experiments were begun with destruction of the larvae of nematodes with the aid of an electric current. The investigation of the action of the current upon the soil microflora constituted the preliminary stage of

Card 1/2

Poland

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99576

these experiments! With the aid of an instrument attached to a tractor, layers of soil were subjected to an electric current between 2 plate electrodes with a frequency of the current of 200-900 cycles /sec. Laboratory and field experiments demonstrated that the electrification of the soil with a frequency of 200-550 cycles /sec/ did not produce any harmful effects upon the agro-technical properties of the soil and its microflora, viz., upon the nitrifying and cellulose decomposing bacteria.--A.R.Prendel'

Card 2/2

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99580

Author : Kampfe, L.

Inst : Not given

Title : Theratromyxa weberi as an Enemy of Nematoda Reported Also From Germany

Orig Pub : Nachrichtenbl. dtsh. Pflanzenschutzdienst, 1957, 11, No 11, 222-224

Abstract : The protozoan Th.Weberi attacks larvae of Heterodera rostochiensis and other Nematoda. The amebae envelop the anterior or posterior end of nematodes and form so-called "digestion cysts". The cysts may contain several larvae. During 10 days, 500 nematodes were destroyed by 100 amebae. The amebae were discovered in the cysts and eggs of nematodes. The actual employment of amebae for the destruction of nematodes is little probable.--Ye.S. Turlygina

Card 1/1

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99582
Author : Maslennikov, I.P.
Inst : Not given
Title : Measures for Combatting Bulb Nematodes.
Orig Pub : Sad i ogorod, 1957, No.5, 27-28
Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

China

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99584
Author : Liu-Ts'un-hsin; Ku Hsiu-chen; Ta-hua; Ch'u Hung-Hsing.
Inst : Not given
Title : Aphelenchoides besseyi Christie.
Orig Pub : Nung-yeh k'e-hsueh t'ung-hsun, 1958, No.3, 154-156.
Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99593
Author : Myuge, S.G.
Inst : Main Botanical Garden, AS USSR
Title : Determination of the Buffer Capacity in Galls Formed
by Nematodes.
Orig Pub : Byul.Gl.botan.sada.AN SSSR, 1958, vyp.30, 91-92.
Abstract : A method of determination of the buffer capacity of the
galls with an aid of an indicator is described.

Card 1/1

GDR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99596
Author : Goffart, H.
Inst : Not given
Title : Underestimation of the Danger Presented by Nematoda
Orig Pub : Mitt. Dtsch. Landwirtschafts-Ges., 1958, 73, No 13, 327-329
Abstract : A review of the parasitic nematodes of plants.

Card 1/1

USSR / Zooparasitology. Acarids and Insects as Disease Vectors. G
Acarids.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99598

Author : Shaldybina, Ye.S.

Inst : Gor'kiy State Pedagogical Institute

Title : Oribatei Mites of Gor'kovskaya Oblast and Their Distribution in Sites.

Orig Pub : Uch.zap.Gor'kovsk.gos.ped.in-t, 1957,19,107-121.

Abstract : On 13 sections of pastures of various types, 94 species of Oribatei mites of 17 families were registered. The greatest number of mites was found on wooded and brush-wood pastures. These sites, also, are characterized by the greatest variation of the species composition. Sections of pastures of the open type are less populated by the mites and a considerable number of those is noted only on sites with good humidity, thick growth of grass and a thick layer of humus. Species found on the open sites, as a rule, are also encountered in the wooded

Card 1/2

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99598

ones. The following species possess a wide ecological valence: Scheloribates laevigatus, Tectocepheus velatus, Trichoribates trimaculatus and Peloptulus sp. Punctoribates punctum is the most widespread species on sites of all types; it also serves as the main intermediate host for a whole series of anoplocephalates of farm animals.--Ye.M.Bulanova-Zakhvatkina.

Card 2/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99599

Author : Shaldybina, Ye.S.
Inst : Gor'kiy State Pedagogical Institute
Title : Dynamics of the Population of Oribatei Mites of Open Pasture Plots of Gor'kovskaya Oblast.

Orig Pub : Uch.zap.Gor'kovsk.gos.ped.in-t, 1957, 19, 123-133.

Abstract : Samples were taken twice monthly during the whole pasture season. In order to exclude the effect of vertical migration of the mites, they were taken at the depth of 10 cm. The investigations were carried out on pastures of 2 types: dry and damp. Meteorological data for the 2 years of investigations are given. It became clear that there exists a direct relationship between the population of the Oribatei mites and the meteorological conditions of the pasture season and of the preceding winter. The minimal number of Oribatei mites on both types of pastures was

Card 1/2

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99599

observed during the spring, and the maximal during the fall. During the colder season a drop in the population was observed in both sites. The maximum number of Oribatei mites on the dry plot was observed at the end of October, and on the humid plot at the end of September, which is explained by night frost and the formation of an ice cover. Summer drought and inundation of the plot also have an unfavorable effect upon the population of the Oribatei. Seasonal dynamics of the population of the Oribatei and also the rate of growth of their population depends upon the type of pasture, the character of the soil, the degree of its moisture and humus.--Ye.N.Bulanova-Zakhvatkina.

Card 2/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99600

Author : Gaibov, A.D.; Svatikov, V.P.

Inst : Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Experiment Veterinary Station.

Title : A Few Data Concerning Oribatei Mites Inhabiting Pastures of the Azerbaydzhan SSR.

Orig Pub : Tr.Azerb.n.-i.vet.opytn.st,1957,6,38-44.

Abstract : Collection of material took place on winter and summer pastures. The first ones are distinguished by a dry, subtropical climate, with a semi-desert vegetation, and the second are situated at an altitude of 1,700-3,500 m above sea level and are characterized by subalpine and alpine vegetation. No mites were discovered on the winter pastures in January-March. Mites were found very rarely in soil with an insignificant amount of organic debris. They are found in great abundance in humid soils rich in

Card 1/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99600

humus. In tests with the mountain pastures mites were more numerous on northern slopes and in ravines. A high temperature of the air (30-40° C) did not decrease the population of the mites, which points to their adaptability to existence in arid conditions. Altogether 11 species of Oribatei mites were discovered. A description of biotopes is given. Considering the fact that infection of sheep with helminths can take place on the summer pastures as well as the winter ones, prophylactic measures are suggested in accord with the ecology of the Oribatei mites in the southern regions.--Ye.M.Bulanova-Zakhvatkina.

Card 2/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99601

Author : Khaitov, R.Kh.
Inst : Uzbek Agricultural Institute.
Title : Seasonal Dynamics of Oribatei Mites in the Narpayskiy Rayon of the Samarkandskaya Oblast.

Orig Pub : Nauchn.tr.Uzb.s.-kh.in-t, 1956,10,101-106.

Abstract : Investigations were carried out on 4 types of pastures. Two distant pasture types - steppe and foothills zones where cattle spend the spring and the summer season, and the pasture of the fall-winter period - areas requiring irrigation, so-called "kurugi" and sugar beet fields, exploited following the harvest. The minimal density of population of Oribatei mites for all types of pastures is noted in January and July. The greatest number of populations occurs on irrigated lands and in the foothill

Card 1/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99601

zones. Oribatei are found on those pastures during all the months of the year, while the sugar beet fields and the steppe zone harbor mites only during the spring and fall months. The greatest number of Oribatei in the foothill and steppe zone coincides with the time of pasture of sheep in those sectors, and the fullest contact of sheep with the intermediate host of anoplocyphalates is observed in the fall period in the irrigated zone. A lesser infestation with mites is noted in the Narpayskiy Rayon as compared with the other areas of Central Asia. Ye.N.Bulanova-Zakhvatkina.

Card 2/2

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99602

Author : Shaldybina, Ye.S.

Inst : Gor'liy State Pedagogical Institute.

Title : Effect of Innundation Upon the Population of Oribatei Mites

Orig Pub : Uch.zap.Gor'kovsk.gos.ped.in-t,1957,19,101-105.

Abstract : Excessive humidity has a negative effect upon the development of mites (M) and leads to their death which is of great importance in the spread of helminthic infestations on periodically innundated sectors. Investigations were carried out under field and laboratory conditions. For the field investigation, a sector was chosen which, periodically, in the course of the summer, was covered with water, and only in September, became dry. Maximal number of M in that sector was observed in the middle of May, following which their number continuously decreased and reached a minimum in September, after which a new

Card 1/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99602

increase began. In the laboratory the experiments were carried out on 2 species: *Scheloribates laevigatus* from the dry sector and *Platynothrus peltifer* predominating in the humid sectors. The M perished under conditions of rapid drying but, when submitted to gradual change of the medium, they survived. Similar experiments were carried out with freezing. M immersed for 36 days in frozen water and then submitted to gradual heating gave a 60% viability. M not immersed in water, but floating, did not perish at all. Various species of M react in a different manner to innundation. *Pl.Peltifer* perished within 30 days and only to the extent of 60%, and *Sch.laevigatus* perished completely on the 16th day. It was confirmed by the experiments that M can survive on pastures with periodical innundations and frosts.--Ye.N.Bulanova-Zakhvatkina.

Card 2/2

China

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99603
Author : Liu Min-hua; Kao Ching-ming; Wei Ping-hsing
Inst : Not given
Title : Occurrence of Mites in Bronchiectasis Sputum
Orig Pub : Chinese Med. J., 1957, 75, No 7, 579-584
Abstract : A case of the occurrence of mites in the respiratory system of man was encountered for the first time in China. In the sputum ejected during 24 hours from the respiratory tract of a patient, 179 mites were found which belonged to two species of the genera Tyroglyphus (tentatively identified as *T. longior* var. *castellani*) and Tarsonemus. Descriptions and drawings are provided for both species of mites. The clinical picture of disease is given. Unlike the cases of pulmonary acarinoses encountered in Ceylon, India, West Africa and Spain, the disease described is not connected with tropical eosinophilia.---G.F.Rekk.

Card 1/1

Poland

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99612
Author : Skierska, B.
Inst : Not given
Title : A Second Case of Mass Attack of *Bdellonyssus bacoti* Hirst. Mites on Humans in Poland.
Orig Pub : Wiadom.parazytol., 1957, 3, No.5, 480
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99613

Author : Belozero, V.N.

Inst : Not given

Title : Utilization of Dimethyl phthalate as a Repellent Against the Rat Mite.

Orig Pub : Zool.zh. 1957, 36, No. 4, 624-628.

Abstract : Dimethyl phthalate (d) applied to the skin of a 2-day old mouse had a repellent effect against the females of the murine mite *Biellonyssus bacoti* for a period of 24 hours. In experiments on horizontal glass slides the females of the mite did not approach closer than 2 mm to strips of paper saturated with D, the repellent effect usually taking place at a distance of 4-20 mm. The chemoreceptors apparently are localized on the first pair

Card 1/2

USSR

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99613

of legs; the amputation of those legs leads to loss of sensitivity to the repellent. D may be used for practical purposes in laboratory investigations and also in isolated cases in deratization, --P.V. Popov.

Card 2/2

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99614
Author : Nel'zina, Ye.N.; Romanova, V.P.; Danilova, G.M. *
Inst : Not given
Title : On the Role of Gamasid Mites of the Genus Hirstionyssus
Fonseca in Natural Foci of Tularemia.
Orig Pub : Med.parazitol.i parazitarn.bolezni,1957,26,No.3,326-333.
Abstract : It was demonstrated that H.isabellinus, H.musculi and H.
criceti are capable of acquiring tularemic bacteria during
suction of blood from white mice diseased with
tularemia; they are capable of preserving them in the
organs for the duration of their lives and transmit them
through bites to healthy animals. Observations were
carried out by the individual method, i.e., with in-
dividual females. A high susceptibility was observed in
the first 2 species (90-100%); it was weaker in the last

* Sokolova, K.S.

Card 1/2

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99614

one (up to 45%). The ability for transmission of the
pathogen in the 2 species was not identical correspond-
ingly: for H.isabellinus, out of 18 blood suction, 12
proved to be infecting for a period of 76 days; for H.
musculi, out of 57, 30 for a period of 108 days; for H.
criceti, out of 49, 12 for 34 days. It is concluded that
the representatives of the species Hirstionyssus may
play a role in the prolonged preservation of the tularemic
microbes in the focus and in their spread among rodents.
--I.V.Tarasevich.

Card 2/2

USSR/Zooparasitology. Acarids and Insects as Disease Vectors. G
Insects.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99617

Author : Skuf'in, K.V.

Inst : Society of Naturalists, University of Vo *

Title : Notes on the Morphology of Eggs and Oviposition of Some
Species of Gadflies (Tabanidae) of Voronezhskaya Oblast.

Orig Pub : Byul.O-va yestestvoispyt.pri Voronszhsk. unte,1956,10,57-63

Abstract : Results of studies of morphological characteristics of
eggs and oviposition of *Cusops relictus*, *Ch.caecutiens*,
Crusozona pluvialis, *Chr.hispanica*, *Tabanus confinis*,
Tfulvi cornis, *T.autumnalis*, *T.bovinus*, *T.tropicus*, and
T.solstitialis are presented; a definition table of ovi-
position and original pictures are given.--V.V.Shevchenko.

* ronezh.

Card 1/1

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99618

Author : Bey-Biyenko, I.G.

Inst : Not given

Title : Data on the Fauna of Gadflies (Diptera, Tabanidae) of
Vitebskaya Oblast

Orig Pub : Entomol.obozreniye,1957,36,No.3,655-658.

Abstract : Investigations were carried out in 1955-56. The data
concerning the population of the various species during
the indicated years varied according to the weather con-
ditions; 26 species were registered.

Card 1/1

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99619

Author : Boshko, G.V.

Inst : Institute of Zoology, AS UKSSR

Title : Data on the Fauna of Tabanidae in the Western Districts of the Ukraine.

Orig Pub : Tr.In-tu zool.AN USSR, 1957, 14, 49-56

Abstract : A survey of 32 species of Tabanidae found in the Zakarpatskaya, Stanislavskaya, Drogobychskaya and L'vovskaya Oblasts. In the composition of the fauna of USSR *Tabanus* (*Tylostupia*) *auripilus* Mg was noted for the first time; *Silvius vitripennis* Mg. and *T. (Ochrops-znoikoi* N Ols.) proved to be new to the European part of USSR; *T. (T) borealis* Lw. were first discovered in the Ukraine. Morphological particularities of the local populations of these species were noted. A brief zoogeographical

Card 1/2

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99619

analysis of the fauna grouping of Tabanidae is cited, as well as data on the vertical distribution and some biological particularities of the mountain species.

--V.V. Shevchenko.

Card 2/2

China

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99626

Author : Teng Kuo-fan

Inst : Not given

Title : A Study of the Biology of *Tabanus griseus* Krober
(Diptera, Tabanidae).

Orig Pub : K'ung-ch'ung hsueh-pao,
Acta entomol.sinica, 1957, 7, No.2, 183-196.

Abstract : Results of a 4-year study of *T. griseus* in the environment of Peking are given. The morphological particularities of all the phases of development are described and illustrated. The seasonal dynamics of the flight of the imago, oviposition, the biology of the larvae and chrysalis are considered in detail. Data on the egg eaters *Telenomus* sb. are cited.--From the author's summary.

Card 1/1

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958 No 99632

Author : Volkova, M.I.

Inst : Kazan University

Title : Bloodsucking Flies of the Tatar and Chuvash Republics.

Orig Pub : Uch.zap.Kazansk.un-ta, 1957, 117, No.2, 241-245

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

Czechoslovakia

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99636

Author : Grulich, I.; Povolny, B.

Inst : Not given

Title : On the Ecology of the Family Nycteribidae and a Detailed Study of their Hosts.

Orig Pub : Zool.listy, 1956, 5, No. 2, 97-100

Abstract : Sucked blood was collected from bats obtained from the caves of southern Slovakian karst. The most complete collections were obtained from narcotized bats. The number of parasites discovered on one individual *Minioterus schreibersi* varied between 2-5 and more, and those on *Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum* and *Myotis myotis* equaled 2. A study of the ecology of the species of the family of Nycteribiidae demonstrated a high species specificity of some of them which is determined not by particularities of the host, but by the microclimate of the habitat

Card 1/2

Czechoslovakia

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99636

of the bats. For instance, *Penicillidia dufouri*, as a specific parasite of *M. Myotis*, is found on it more frequently in the warm districts of the southeast, although *M. Myotis* is found in the whole territory of Czechoslovakia. The presence of Nycteribia upon not characteristic hosts was demonstrated, which is explained by the common ecology of bats and their contact in the summer period. A conclusion was made on the stenothermal and stenohydric character of the majority of the species of the family of Nycteribiidae.--From the authors' summary.

Card 2/2

GDR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99637

Author : Povolny, D.

Inst : Not given

Title : Critical Observations on the Host Range of *Lipoptena cervi* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Orig Pub : Zool. Anz., 1957, 169, No 5-6, 137-138

Abstract : A diversified host range of *Lipoptena cervi* presents a special problem because this parasite is found on many mammals (Ovis musimon, Camelus bactrianus, Capra aegagrus, Vulpes vulpes, Canis lupus, Ursus arctos and others). Notwithstanding the fact that this parasite is accidentally encountered on various hosts (especially on carnivora), it still is probably not a stenophage. Historically, the deer is an original and basic host of *L. cervi*.--I.A. Rubtsov

Card 1/1

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99648

Author : Dremova, V.P.

Inst : Not given

Title : On the Factors Conditioning the Distribution of *Musca Domestica* L. in Dwellings and on the Exchange of Populations Between the Dwelling and Outdoors.

Orig Pub : Zool.zh.1957,36, No.4,561-568

Abstract : The distribution of flies (F) in dwellings was studied in the cities of the Black Sea shores of the Caucasus and in the middle area of USSR in the range of temperatures of 13-32°C. The F were distributed evenly in the various parts of the dwellings, given identical temperatures, relative humidity and illumination. In the presence of variations of the temperatures they (in daytime and at night) concentrated in the warmest places of the dwelling, regardless of the illumination. At temperatures near to

Card 1/3

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99648

Abstract : to these, F preferred sections with decreased humidity. In connection with the change of the microclimate in the course of the day, in the various sections of the building, the F continuously changed places. At 15° C, a great part of them gathered together upon the ceiling and upon the upper sections of the wall, at 23° C they stayed lower; at 23-32° C, flies concentrated upon the floor and upon the lower sections of the walls. Hungry F, in search of food, fly in the dark or in electrical lighting. In the open air, in the south, F avoid direct sun rays and gather in the shaded section of the dwellings or in the vegetation near the houses. The migration of F from the dwellings to the street and vice versa is conditioned by differences of the temperature and the relative humidity between them. The physiological condition of the F plays a great role in the migration. A great part among F fly-

Card 2/3

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99648

Abstract : ing into the dwelling consists of hungry ones with undeveloped ovaries. Among those flies that leave the dwellings there are no hungry ones at all and a great part of them have developed ovaries.--N.Ya.Markovich

Card 3/3

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99653
Author : Uvarova, A.I.
Inst : Not given
Title : On the Role of Flies in the Seasonal Occurrence of
Dysentery
Orig Pub : Zh.mikrobiol.epidemiol.i immunobiol., 1958, No.3, 124
Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99654
Author : Vanskaya, R.A.
Inst : not given
Title : The Population of *Musca domestica* L. as an Index of the
Effectiveness of Good Sanitary Organization and Sanitary-
Prophylactic Measures under the Conditions of a Big City.
Orig Pub : Gigiyena i sanitariya, 1957, No.6, 85-86
Abstract : The effect of good sanitary organization and anti-fly de-
structive measures upon the population of *M.domestica* in
a large city is evaluated. The effect of each factor
separately, and their interaction upon the population of
flies is considered.

Card 1/1

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958, No 99662

Author : Tregubov, A.N.; Klechetova, A.M.; Kalugina, T.I.

Inst : Central Scientific Research Disinfection Institute.

Title : The Development of Anti-fly Measures in USSR and Their Perspectives.

Orig Pub : Tr. Tsentr.n.-i.dezinfekts.in-ta, 1957,vyp,10,186-192

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958, No 99667

Author : Blakitnaya, L.P.

Inst : The Kirgiz Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology *

Title : The Duration of the Insecticidal Action of the Preparations DDT and HCCH Upon Insects Under Various External Conditions.

Orig Pub : Sb.tr.Kirg.n.-i. in-ta epidemiol.,mikrobiol. i gi giyeniy, 1956,vyp.2,97-107

Abstract : Dusts of DDT (10%) and HCCH (hexachlorocyclohexane 12%) and an emulsion of DDT (23%) were investigated experimentally in the control of flies and mosquitoes in cattle barns, cellars and other structures. For the treatment of $1m^2$ of oily and wooden surfaces it is necessary to use no less than $2 g/m^2$ and for a reedy surface $4-5 g/m^2$ of the active material of the indicated preparations and 60 ml of water, under which circumstances the hanging leaves of the reed

* Microbiology and Hygiene.

Card 1/2

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958, No 99667

Abstract : have to be treated 3-4 times allowing them to dry after each treatment. Usually one spring treatment is sufficient, and if it is necessary to repeat the treatment during the summer, 2-3 g/m² have to be applied.
--A.P. Adrianov.

Card 2/2

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958, No 99670

Author : Shnayder, Ye.V.

Inst : Not given

Title : Larvicidal Properties of Some Organophosphate Insecticides. Report I.

Orig Pub : Zh.mikrobiol., epidemiol.i immunobiologii, 1957, No 9, 86-91.

Abstract : According to the experiments of the Central Branch of the Disinfection Institute diazinon (D), chlorophos (Cl) and carbophos (C) are strong contact and fumigation larvicide agents. A complete destruction of the larvae of the domestic fly occurred within 48 hours in a substratum treated with 20 mg/kg of D, 30 mg/kg of Cl and 80 mg/kg of C (of the active material) equivalent to the action of 2,000-3,000 mg/kg of HCCH. Irrigation of manure in the pig sty during one day with a 0.5% aqueous solution of 2 liters/m² of Cl prevented the development of the larvae

Card 1/2

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958, No 99670

Abstract : of flies. The larvicidal effectiveness of the preparations in the substratum (bran, moistened with water) depended only upon the dose and the exposure, but in the soil, also upon the form of the preparation; for instance, the effectiveness of oily solution was 2-3 times higher than that of the aqueous solutions and emulsions. Contact properties were most markedly manifested with D and C, fumigational properties with Cl. High ovicidal properties of the studied preparations were established by the method of contact of the eggs of flies with 0.1% emulsion or a solution of the preparations and by the method of immersion of the eggs in the substratum treated by the preparations.--A.P.Adrianov.

Card 2/2

Poland

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958, No 99671

Author : Klicza, L.

Inst : Not given

Title : Organophosphate Insectides in the Control of Flies.

Orig Pub : Polskie pismo entomol., 1957, B.No.1, 53-56

Abstract : A survey of data of the literature on the application of DDT, malathion, diazinon and other insecticides against flies. It is noted that DDT and the organophosphate insecticides were not used for this purpose in Poland until now.

Card 1/1

Bulgaria

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958, No 99675
Author : Drenski, P.
Inst : Zoological Institute, Bulgarian AS
Title : Composition and Distribution of the Gray Carrion Flies
in Bulgaria and Their Medicinal and Economical Significance
Orig Pub : Izv.Zool,in-t B"lg.AN,1957,kn,6,199-231.
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958, No 99677
Author : Kadyrova, M.
Inst : Academy of Sciences, USSR
Title : On the Problem of the Ecology of Wohlfahrtia bella Macq.
Orig Pub : Dokl.AN UzSSR,1957,No.5,53-56
Abstract : Observations were carried out in the Nuratinskiy Rayon of Samarkandskaya Oblast in 1956. The flies W.bella (WB) were caught on various baits and in nets. The first (WB) were found in the middle of May. Cadavers of animals proved to be the most attractive substratum for deposition of larvae (L) and for their following development. The greatest part of L concluded its development in these and began to pupate. L failed to develop and perished in cow and horse manure at the end of the 5th day; only isolated L completed their development in fecal manure.

Card 1/3

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958, No 99677

Abstract : L did not develop in fresh wounds of animals and rapidly perished (within $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hours). The duration of the development of the larvae is determined to a great extent by the character of the substratum. Within 2-3 days following the descent of the L from the substratum and its penetration into the soil they pupated at a depth of from 6-20 cm, depending upon the structure of the substratum. At a soil temperature of 30-31° C the development of the pupae took 13-14 days and at 28°C, 15 days. Under natural conditions the copulation of F was observed only in the feeding areas upon the cadavers of animals. The period of embryonic development extends for about 12 days. The fecundity of (WB) apparently is not great - the number of eggs in 5 observed females varied from 10 to 50. The life span of WB was determined by the character of the feeding and by ecological conditions. The behavior of WB

Card 2/3

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958, No 99677

Abstract : in nets, in the course of a day, under various temperatures, is described. Notes on the population of WB under the investigated conditions are adduced.--
N.Ya.Markovich.

Card 3/3

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958, No 99678

Author : Kadyrova, M.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of UzSSR.

Title : On the Ecology of Wohlfahrtia indigena Vill.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1957, No. 8, 61-64

Abstract : In the Nuratinskiy Rayon of Samarkandskaya Oblast the flies *W. indigena* are found only in Kyzyl-Kum, which proves that they belong to the desert species. The duration of the development of the larvae (L, obtained from wild females, caught on the bait of a sheep cadaver) in the laboratory at an average daily temperature of 32°C was 3 days. Mature L crawled out of the substratum and penetrated into sand usually during the night and morning hours when the temperatures of the air and the soil decreased. L entering during the day (under normal conditions) into a hot soil (52°C) perished within 2-3 minutes.

Card 1/3

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958, No 99678

Abstract : At 22-23°C they bury themselves in the sand in the course of 20-30 sec. and in loose soil within 1-3 minutes. Pupation occurs during the day of descent from the substratum or within several days. The formation of the false cocoon is accelerated by high temperatures. The stage of the pupae at 35-36°C (temperatures close to optimal) lasts for 8 days. The imago crawls out in the morning (5-10 hours). Within 1-2 hours after emergence from the soil and a period of rest, motion and feeding of the flies begins. In July the activity (flight and search for food) begins early in the morning. During the hot day hours the flies hide in burrows of rodents. When the temperature of the air drops during the 2nd half of the day, the flies feed and lay larvae upon cadavers of animals. copulation (possibly 1-3 times) occurs upon the 2nd and 3rd day following the birth of the flies. Larvae are laid the

Card 2/3

USSR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958, No 99678

Abstract : 7-10th day following copulation. The duration of the life of the fly under conditions of culture at average daily temperatures of 32-33°C consists of 1-10 days. Small individuals perish sooner. In June at an average daily temperature of the air of 32-33°C and of the soil of 35-36°, a generation develops within 21-22 days.
--N.Ya.Markovich.

Card 3/3

GDR

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 22, 1958, No 99679

Author : Richter, R.; Holz, J.

Inst : Not given

Title : Study of Myiases Caused by Wohlfahrtia in Anatolia

Orig Pub : Dermatol. Wochenschr., 1957, 135, No 23, 581-587

Abstract : Incidence of Myiases in sheep and humans in Anatolia. External appearance of myiases. Histological changes in tissues in myiases caused by larvae of Wohlfahrtia. Larvae described.

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E N D

Card 1/1